

中山大学

2017 年港澳台人士攻读硕士学位研究生入学考试试题

科目代码: 101

科目名称: 英语

考试时间: 4 月 8 日上午

考生须知

全部答案一律写在答题纸

上, 答在试题纸上的不计分! 答

题要写清题号, 不必抄题。

Section I: Use of English (10 points)

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on the ANSWER SHEET.

Public speaking is an ancient art, wired deeply into our minds. 1 discoveries dating 2 hundreds of thousands of years have found community meeting sites 3 our ancestors gathered around fire. In every culture on earth, as language developed, people learned to share their stories, hopes, and dreams.

Imagine a typical 4. It is after nightfall. The campfire is ablaze. The logs crackle and spit under a starry sky. An 5 rises, and all eyes turn and lock onto the wise, wrinkled face, illuminated by the flickering light. The story 6. And as the storyteller speaks, each listener imagines the events that 7. That imagination brings with it the same emotions shared by the characters in the story. This is a profoundly powerful process. It is the literal alignment of multiple minds into a shared consciousness. For a period of time, the campfire participants act as if they 8 a single life form. They may 9 together, dance together, chant together. From this shared backdrop, it is a short step to the desire to act together, to decide to embark together 10 a journey, a battle, a building, a celebration.

The same is 11 today. As a leader — or as an 12 — public speaking is the key to 13 empathy, stirring excitement, sharing knowledge and insights, and promoting a shared dream.

Indeed, the spoken word has actually gained new powers. Our campfire is now the whole world. 14 the Internet, a single talk in a single theater can 15 being seen by millions of people. Just 16 the printing press massively amplified the power of 17, so the web is massively amplifying the impact of speakers. It is allowing 18 anywhere with online access to summon the world's greatest teachers to their homes and learn from 19 directly. Suddenly an ancient 20 has global reach.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------------|
| 1. A. Architectural | B. Archeological | C. Artificial | D. Artistic |
| 2. A. to | B. from | C. back | D. before |
| 3. A. when | B. where | C. why | D. which |
| 4. A. scene | B. thing | C. place | D. issue |
| 5. A. old | B. older | C. elder | D. elderly |
| 6. A. began | B. begins | C. will begin | D. is beginning |
| 7. A. described | B. to be described | C. being described | D. are being described |
| 8. A. are | B. is | C. were | D. was |
| 9. A. rise | B. be rising | C. raise | D. be raising |
| 10. A. in | B. on | C. to | D. with |
| 11. A. right | B. correct | C. real | D. true |
| 12. A. advocate | B. advocacy | C. advocation | D. advocator |
| 13. A. lock | B. unlock | C. locking | D. unlocking |
| 14. A. Thanks to | B. Despite | C. But for | D. Without |
| 15. A. finish | B. stop | C. end up | D. finally |
| 16. A. because | B. because of | C. as | D. as if |
| 17. A. authors | B. readers | C. speakers | D. listeners |
| 18. A. anyone | B. everyone | C. each one | D. no one |
| 19. A. him | B. whom | C. those | D. them |
| 20. A. speech | B. art | C. talk | D. campfire |

考试完毕, 试题随答题纸一起交回。

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Section II: Reading Comprehension (60 points)

Part A (40 points)

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

Text One

A study published in the *New England Journal of Medicine* estimates that there are an average of 30 in-flight medical emergencies on U.S. flights every day. Most of them are not grave; fainting, dizziness and hyperventilation are the most frequent complaints. But 13% of them – roughly four a day – are serious enough to require a pilot to change course. The most common of the serious emergencies include heart trouble (46%), strokes and other neurological problems (18%), and difficult breathing (6%).

Let's face it: plane riders are stressful. For starters, cabin pressures at high altitudes are set at roughly what they would be if you lived at 5,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level. Most people can tolerate these pressures pretty easily, but passengers with heart disease may experience chest pains as a result of the reduced amount of oxygen flowing through their blood. Low pressure can also cause the air in body cavities to expand – as much as 30%. Again, most people won't notice anything beyond mild stomach cramping. But if you've recently had an operation, your wound could open. And if a medical device has been implanted in your body, it could expand and cause injury.

Another common in-flight problem is deep venous thrombosis(深静脉血栓) – the so-called economy-class syndrome. When you sit too long in a cramped position, the blood in your legs tends to clot. Most people just get sore calves. But blood clots, left untreated, could travel to the lungs, causing breathing difficulties and even death. Such clots are readily prevented by keeping blood flowing. A piece of advice, then – walk and stretch your legs when possible.

Wondering if you are healthy enough to fly? If you can walk 150 ft. or climb a flight of stairs without getting winded, you'll probably do just fine. So don't panic.

21. According to the study cited by the passage, heart disease takes up about _____ of the in-flight medical emergencies on US flights.
 - A. 13%
 - B. 46%
 - C. 18%
 - D. 6%
22. According to the passage, the expansion of air in body cavities can result in _____.
 - A. heart attack
 - B. chest pain
 - C. stomach cramping
 - D. difficult breathing
23. From the fact that deep venous thrombosis is also called the economy-class syndrome, it can be inferred that _____.
 - A. the economy-class seat is not spacious enough
 - B. there are too many economy-class passengers
 - C. economy-class passengers are not allowed to walk during the flight
 - D. the low pressure in the cabin prevents blood flowing smoothly
24. It can be inferred from paragraph three that calves are in one's _____.
 - A. legs
 - B. blood
 - C. lungs
 - D. feet
25. The phrase "getting winded" in the last paragraph is closest in meaning to _____.
 - A. falling over
 - B. being out of breath
 - C. spraining the ankle
 - D. moving in a curving line

Text Two

Without regular supplies of some hormones our capacity to behave would be seriously impaired; without others we would soon die. Tiny amounts of some hormones can modify our moods and our actions, our inclination to eat or drink, our aggressiveness or submissiveness and our reproduction and parental behavior. And hormones do more than influence adult behavior; early in life they help to determine the development of bodily form and may even determine an individual's behavior capacities. Later in life the changing outputs of some endocrine glands and the body's changing sensitivity to some hormones are essential aspects of the phenomena of aging.

Communication within the body and the consequent integration of behavior were considered the exclusive province of the nervous system up to the beginning of the last century. The emergence of endocrinology as a separate discipline can probably be traced to the experiments of Bayliss and Starling on the hormone secreting. This substance is secreted from cells in the intestinal walls when food enters the stomach: it travels through the bloodstream and stimulates the pancreas to liberate pancreatic juice, which aids in digestion. By showing that special cells secrete chemical agents that are conveyed by the bloodstream and regulate distant target organs or tissues, Bayliss and Starling demonstrated that chemical integration can occur without participation of the nervous system.

The term "hormone" was first used with reference to secreting. Starling derived the term from the Greek "hormon", meaning "to excite or set in motion". The term "endocrine" was introduced shortly thereafter. "Endocrine" is used to refer to glands that secrete products into the bloodstream. The term "endocrine" contrasts with "exocrine," which is applied to glands that secrete their products through ducts to the site of action. Examples of exocrine glands are the tear glands, the sweat glands, and the pancreas, which secretes pancreatic juice through a duct into the intestine. Exocrine glands are also called duct glands, while endocrine glands are called ductless.

26. What is the author's main purpose in the passage?
 - A. To explain the specific functions of various hormones
 - B. To provide general information about hormones
 - C. To explain how the term "hormone" evolved
 - D. To report on experiments in endocrinology
27. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of hormones?
 - A. Modification of behavior
 - B. Sensitivity to hunger and thirst
 - C. Aggressive feelings
 - D. Maintenance of blood pressure
28. The passage supports which of the following conclusions?
 - A. The human body requires large amounts of most hormones.
 - B. Synthetic hormones can replace a person's natural supply of hormones if necessary.
 - C. The quantity of hormones produced and their effects on the body are related to a person's age.
 - D. The short child of tall parents very likely had a hormone deficiency early in life.
29. It can be inferred from the passage that, before the Bayliss and Starling experiments, most people believed that chemical integration occurred only _____.
 - A. during sleep
 - B. in the endocrine glands
 - C. under control of the nervous system
 - D. during strenuous exercise
30. The pancreas is a _____.
 - A. duct gland
 - B. ductless gland
 - C. endocrine gland
 - D. none of the above

Text Three

Chanel first aired its "Share the Fantasy" or "Pool" commercial in 1979. The sensual spot was conspicuous for its lack of sexual explicitness and bold propositions. Showcasing a woman's fantasy, the commercial was praised for requiring viewers to fill in the "missing images."

An enduring symbol of French designer Coco Chanel's influence, Chanel No. 5 has been one of the world's top-selling perfumes since its introduction on May 5, 1921. According to brand researcher William Baue, the 1979 commercial for Chanel No. 5 "became a defining moment for the French fragrance and fashion advertising." The campaign was part of an overall effort to boost the House of Chanel image, which had diminished after Coco Chanel's death in 1971. The campaign was an important step for the company to help it reposition itself for the future.

The commercial began with dramatic yet sensuous retro music, and a shot of the enticing blue water in a swimming pool. A woman, facing away from the camera, lies on her back at the edge of the pool. The shadow of an airplane passes over her, followed by a woman's European-accented voice-over (画外音), "I am made of blue sky and golden light, and I will feel this way forever." A tall, dark man in a black Euro-style swimsuit dives in the water from the other side of the pool. Swimming underwater, he rises up in front of her and then disappears. "Share the Fantasy" was the tagline (广告语) for the commercial, but only in the American version. It wasn't needed in France where Chanel's brand identity is at icon status.

Directed by Ridley Scott, a British film director whose later credits include *Alien*, *Blade Runner* and *Thelma & Louise*, the spot was produced under the guidance of Chanel's longtime artistic director Jacques Helleu. Beautiful and with rich colors, it was truly an indulgent yet tranquil fantasy – sure to lower heart rates in its brief 30 seconds.

The spot's lack of carnality and blatant sexual referents diverged from other fragrance advertising at the time. "Focusing on fantasy allowed Chanel to harness the power of sexuality without crossing the border into distaste," observed brand researcher William Baue. The subtle approach was a wise strategy considering that the target audience was older women: "Our advertising is sexy, but never sleazy. If anything, we tend to pull back, rather than go too far, which is opposite of the rest of the business," remarked Lyle Saunders, a Chanel executive. "Pool" was one of five spots produced for the long-running campaign; it ran from 1979 until at least 1985, perhaps longer. Although the company doesn't release its sales figures, Chanel ratcheted up its prestigious image, and Chanel No. 5 never lost its position as one of the top best-selling perfumes in the world.

31. The word "spot" is used several times in the passage with the same meaning. Which of the following interpretations of the word fits in with the context?
A. Part. B. Point. C. Television advertisement. D. Scene.
32. According to the passage, what makes "Share the Fantasy" a special piece of advertising?
A. It's a feast to the eyes.
B. It adopts an implicit style in presenting sensuality.
C. It's highly imaginative.
D. It sells the European lifestyle to the American audience.
33. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
A. It was because of "Share the Fantasy" that Chanel No. 5 became one of the world's top-selling perfumes.
B. Sales figures proved that "Share the Fantasy" was a very successful commercial.
C. The Chanel brand had always kept its competitive edge in the market and then in 1979 "Share the Fantasy" brought it to a new high.
D. Together with some other Chanel commercials, "Share the Fantasy" became a milestone in the company's advertising.
34. Which of the following can be seen in the commercial "Share the Fantasy"?
A. A woman smiling at the audience. B. A woman diving in the pool.
C. A man swimming in the pool. D. A man lying by the pool.
35. Which of the following can NOT be inferred from the passage?
A. "Share the Fantasy" was launched in different versions in America and France.
B. *Alien*, *Blade Runner* and *Thelma & Louise* are some of the films directed by Ridley Scott.
C. Chanel executives thought that the potential buyers of Chanel No. 5 were not young girls but relatively older women.
D. "Share the Fantasy" is distasteful.

Text Four

I'm sure we'd all be fascinated to eavesdrop on the Queen when she shares what she really thinks about life and society. Yesterday *The Telegraph* contained an interesting story about one such conversation. Apparently the Queen confided in the US Ambassador that, these days, whenever she meets the public, all she sees is an ocean of mobile phones. These devices are now what the crowd are focused on, videoing and photographing her through their screens, rather than giving her the eye-contact and sense of personal, face to face connection she once enjoyed.

I'm a social media junkie and living through a lens has become the norm for me, as it has for lots of us. Like Wild West cowboys reaching for a gun in its holster, we whip out our smartphones at the first sign of a sunset, an attractive meal or a funny moment. But the Queen's words provide a reason to reflect on these habits.

Sharing is a brilliant and meaningful aspect of social media. But today many of us capture moments before we properly experience them ourselves. Before we even smell the glorious aroma of a meal, we've snapped a photo. As we chew the food, we have one eye on how many likes our picture is getting online. Or in the front row of a concert, we video the performance, yet fail to allow the music to move us, as we watch through a screen constantly checking that it's recording at the best angle.

St Paul seems an unlikely commentator on mobile technology, but he offers some pertinent thoughts in his letter to the Corinthians. He wrote that while on Earth we perceive God as though "through a lens dimly or darkly" but one day in heaven we will see Him "in full, face to face". For St Paul, looking through a lens was clearly inferior to taking that glass away and standing face to face in direct contact.

As we hold up our mobile devices, in some ways we create a mediated experience. With a screen between us, we choose to see through glass and forego the ability to be totally present. Yes, we may then have photos to show others, or save for later, but we missed the unrepeatable moment ourselves - and was that a price worth paying?

American academic Joseph Campbell wrote that "people are looking for the experience of, and to feel the rapture of, being alive". It seems logical that the more mediated an experience is, the less of an impact it has on us and the less alive we're likely to feel. So in the days ahead I want to be slower to reach for my smartphone. To focus and feel before I Facebook. To taste, before I Tweet. To engage before I Instagram.

Technology is a gift when used well, but as our digital generation finds its way let's not trade re-tweets and likes for the direct experience of simply soaking in a moment and feeling fully alive.

36. What can be inferred from the passage about the Queen?
- A. She knows she is popular when she finds herself surrounded by an ocean of mobile phones.
 - B. Compared with posing for the crowd eager to photograph her, she prefers to interact with them directly.
 - C. She no longer likes making personal, face to face connection with people as she used to.
 - D. She requires the US Ambassador to reflect on people's behavior.
37. Which of the following will NOT be considered a mediated experience by the author?
- A. listening to a recorded speech delivered by the Queen
 - B. watching a show on the screen of a smartphone
 - C. receiving a phone call during a meal
 - D. enjoying beautiful pictures on Instagram
38. Which of the following statement is NOT true according to the passage?
- A. A smartphone to the digital generation is like a gun to Wild West cowboys.
 - B. St Paul is a follower of God.
 - C. A mediated experience is not a true experience.
 - D. By sharing a moment on social media, one can fully soak in that moment.
39. What does the underlined word "that" refer to?
- A. having photos to show others
 - B. saving photos for later
 - C. missing the unrepeatable moment ourselves
 - D. the unrepeatable moment
40. Which of the following titles is best suited to this passage?
- A. Life Without A Lens
 - B. Live Before Looking Through A Lens
 - C. Use Technology Smartly
 - D. Seeing Is Believing

Part B (10 points)

Directions: In the following text, some sentences have been removed. For Questions 41-45, choose the most suitable one from the list [A]-[G] to fit into each of the numbered blanks. There are two extra choices, which do not fit in any of the gaps. Mark your answers on the ANSWER SHEET.

What is the greatest threat to life on our planet? Is it climate change? Shortages of food or water? Or might an altogether bigger danger come from somewhere further away: space?

(41)_____. Instead, how about the prospect of being hit by a gigantic meteorite (陨石), zapped by lethal cosmic rays or fried by the deadly energy of an erupting star?

It wouldn't be the first time. Good old planet Earth has had a rough ride over the last 3.7 billion years, with some spectacularly devastating events. (42)_____. A 110-mile-wide crater in Mexico with the same geological age supports this theory.

Believe it or not, this wasn't the most brutal episode in our planet's history. That was when a staggering 96% of life was wiped out at the end of the Permian period, 252 million years ago. (43)_____. For example, some experts believe that our Sun has a very dense, dim twin star which is too far away to observe directly. This sleeping giant, dubbed the "Death Star", could distort the paths of orbiting chunks of icy rock and hurl them towards the rest of the Solar System.

Is this what happened 252 million years ago? Or is there instead, perhaps, a distant, ninth planet in our Solar System which pulls in passing comets and sends them hurtling our way?

(44)_____. The star that has given us the warmth to sustain life is gradually turning into a deadly foe. Like all stars, it is slowly dying, burning through its energy supplies. As it does so, it expands, and in about 2 billion years it will have grown so much that the heat will make life on planet Earth unbearable.

While all this sounds a little horrible, take comfort from the fact that the chance of being hit by a giant interstellar projectile is incredibly slim, and that 2 billion years is a very long time. (45)_____.

- [A] The most famous mass extinction was 66 million years ago, when it's widely believed a meteorite killed off the dinosaurs.
- [B] Scientists don't know for sure why that happened, but any potential explanations carry with them the grim possibility that similar events could happen again.
- [C] All in all, it is amazing that a wide variety of species are still safe and sound on this old planet.
- [D] We're not talking about an invasion by little green men here.
- [E] And there's another thing: if the dinosaurs had not died, it's extremely unlikely that human beings would have had the chance to evolve at all.
- [F] If that isn't enough to put you off your breakfast, then consider what's happening to our friend, the Sun.
- [G] Unfortunately, the sun will eventually run out of energy.

Part C (10 points)

Directions: Read the following text carefully and then translate the underlined segments into Chinese. Your translation should be written on the ANSWER SHEET.

A role in a play is a part for an actor; it includes certain scripted actions, ways of walking, talking, expressing feelings, and so forth. (46) A sex role is a part that an individual plays as a social actor — the patterns of feeling and behavior deemed appropriate or inappropriate because of her or his gender. The "script" comes from social expectations about masculine and feminine nature: men should be brave, strong, ambitious, and aggressive, while keeping their feelings under control; women should be gentle, nurturant, passive, dependent, and expressive of their feelings.

(47) Sex roles are based on social norms — the agreed-upon standards of acceptable behavior within a society. These norms — such as the norms that men should keep their feelings under control and women should be passive — influence our judgments not only of others but also of ourselves. (48) Thus, if you are male and prone to tears during highly emotional moments or female and likely to dominate classroom discussions and arguments, you may judge yourself harshly because you have internalized traditional sex-role assumptions. (49) Sex roles, then, are part of our concept of ourselves, our gender identity.

Sex roles are of great interest to psychologists, sociologists, and other social scientists. Psychologists focus primarily on “inner” personality traits and stereotypes associated with femininity and masculinity, while sociologists emphasize patterns of “outer” behavior or interaction in society. For example, a sociologist studying the paid labor force of the United States would note that most truck drivers are male while most nurses are female. (50)Family sociologists have studied the inclination of judges in child custody cases to assume that mothers are innately better at parenting than fathers.

Section III: Writing (30 points)

Part A (10 points)

Directions: *Write a letter based on the following situation:*

Write a letter to the local newspaper, *The Daily Express*, giving an account of a problem in your neighborhood, Guangming Street, that is troubling the local residents, and asking for help.

Write the letter with at least **100** words. Write it neatly on the **ANSWER SHEET**.

Do not sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use **Zhang Ming** instead. You do not need to write the address.

Part B (20 points)

Directions: *Select one of the following two topics and write an essay of about 160~200 words. Write it neatly on the ANSWER SHEET.*

Option One: Do you live to work or work to live? Write an essay about your philosophy of life.

Option Two: Robots are increasingly smart nowadays. Is it possible that one day human beings will be controlled by the machines they create? Write an essay to express your opinion.